

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

NO. 8303

日一月六十年十日光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1884.

五拜禮

號一月八英華香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

## SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 30. GRINNELL, British steamer, 1,673 D. O. Macmillan, Shanghai via Foulouer 27th July. T. JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co. July 30. ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, Talbot, Manila 28th July. General—RUSSELL & Co.

July 31. RUEHAMPTON, British steamer, 1,391, Sardine, Haiphong 27th July. General—ADAMSON, BILL & Co.

July 31. NEWCHWANG, British steamer, 557 T. Gyles, Swatow 30th July. General—BERTERFIELD & SWIRE

July 31. CYLDE, British steamer, 1,244 E. M. Edmund, London 27th June, and Singapore 25th July. Mail and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 31. FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, Heng-Canton 31st July. General—J. D. MATHESON & Co.

July 31. CALIFORNIA, British steamer, 1,166, Wm. Jack, Kuching 25th July. General—ADAMSON, BILL & Co.

July 31. KWONGSANG, British steamer, 988, Jackson, Chung 29th July. General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

July 31. YUNHIS, Chinese steamer, 754, Biowei, Swatow 30th July. General—C. M. S. N. Co.

July 31. GORDON CASTLE, British steamer, 1,312, J. Bowell, Cardiff 12th June, and Singapore 24th July. General—ADAMSON, BILL & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

SLET JULY.

Thorn, British str., for Timor, etc.

New-York, French str., for Holloway.

Rockhampton, British str., for Shanghai.

Fu-wei, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

Reynolds, Spanish str., for Manila.

Thales, British str., for Swatow.

Barbary, British str., for Bangkok.

Tarrier, German str., for Manila.

Actiles, British str., for Amoy.

Newchwang, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

July 31. PEKING, British str., for Canton.

July 31. LUCIA, British bark, for Whampoa.

July 31. ASCALON, British str., for Singapore.

July 31. GLACIER, German steamer, for Singapore.

July 31. GANGES, British str., for Europe.

July 31. MINARIA, British str., for Kuching.

July 31. FU-NEW, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

July 31. BUFFAN, Spanish str., for Manila.

July 31. THALES, British str., for Taiwan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Fox Ogle, str., from London. &c.—Capt. E. J. TELL, Mrs. P. H. H. REED, Mrs. F. R. GROVES, E. W. H. MILLER, T. E. WILSON, Warfield, Waters, G. H. PARK, and C. J. TAYLOR, and 120 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per Zembla, from Manila.—16 distressed seamen, and 2 Chinese.

Per Nanking, str., from Swatow.—12 Chinese.

Per Kuching, str., from Chefoo.—Mr. L. BISSON.

Per Gordon Castle, str., from Cardiff, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and 3 children, Miss Steadman, and 12 Chinese.

DEPART.

Per Clyde, str., for Shanghai.—From Hong Kong.—Mr. G. Richter.

Per Thiel, str., for Yokohama.—From Hong Kong.—Mrs. and Master Gelson.

DEPARTED.

Per P. & O. str., Ganges, from Hong Kong.—For Marseilles.—Mr. L. P. Madson, For London.—Lady Bowan and the Misses Bowan (3) and two others.—Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Bain, infant and adult.—Lieut. G. J. BRIGGS, R. N.—F. Mittler, and Mr. R. Hough, Master, etc., for Shanghai.—For London.—Mr. J. J. MacLean.

For Marseilles.—Mr. A. Campbell, From Yokohama.—For Singapore.—Major and Mrs. Petersen and Mr. C. A. Rauch, For Venetian.—Mr. A. F. Benson, For London.—Messrs. W. Vernon, R. Kamp, and J. L. Hepple.

REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer Yehsin reports left Swatow on the 30th July, at 4:56 p.m., had moderate Easterly breeze and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Zafiro reports left Manila on the 23rd July, and experienced bad weather throughout, wind from S.W. with high con-

fused sea.

The British steamer Gordon Castle reports left Cardiff on the 12th June, and Singapore on the 24th July. First part light variable winds and fine weather; middle part strong S.W. monsoon and high sea, and latter part moderate winds and squalls with rain.

The British steamer Kuching reports left Chefoo on the 20th July, from Chefoo, Indians, Hong Kong experienced very smoky weather to Swan Island Pass; tides to port very heavy scales from E. to S. S.W. accompanied by high seas and bad weather. On the 25th July passed the str. Guelph from Foulou bound to Hong Kong.

VEHICLES ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM CHINA, JAPAN AND MANILA.

(Per last Month's Advertisements.)

Santo Domingo (s.) Manila June 8.

Zocaya (s.) London via Havre June 12.

Island Madras (s.) Manila June 14.

Belloperon (s.) Shanghai June 14.

Lydia (s.) Yokohama June 14.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Jupiter Flushing Feb. 27.

Ploughland Penarth April 1.

Milan Plymouth April 8.

Marie Penarth April 12.

Storm King Penarth April 24.

L. J. More Penarth April 24.

Dartmouth London April 29.

Undine Cardif May 3.

Marie Schleswig (s.) Gisborg May 6.

C. F. Sargent Penarth May 7.

Northland (s.) Scarborough May 11.

Humberland (s.) Penarth May 16.

Emily Red Penarth May 24.

Dora Tully (s.) Antwerp May 24.

Johns Hamburg May 25.

P. N. Blancheard (s.) Gisborg May 26.

Y. H. Maru (s.) Gisborg via London May 27.

Undine (s.) Penarth May 29.

W. J. Jew (s.) Penarth May 29.

H.M.S. Firebrand Plymouth May 29.

John C. Muir London June 10.

Giant Castle (s.) London June 12.

Chesun (s.) Penarth June 12.

Leborne (s.) Penarth June 14.

" JAPAN GAZETTE " YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed Agents in Hong Kong and SOUTH CHINA for the Japanese "Yokohama Gazette," "Yokohama" and "Yokohama" "Orders for Subscriptions and Advertising" will be received at this Office.

Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

Amoy, 1st July, 1884.

## INTIMATIONS.

### NEW SEASONS TEA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

have received their supply of their well known

### PRESENT TEA.

"THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE," in 5 lb and 10 Catty Boxes.

They are now forwarding the first parcel to England, and will be obliged by orders from those who desire to have boxes sent to their friends.

### PRICE.

37.50 per 5-Catty Box.

Delivered Free to any address in the United Kingdom.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Hong Kong, 1st July, 1884.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND \$4,354,919.

### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SARSON.

H. D. Pritchett, Esq.

W. H. Foster, Esq.

W. H. Foster, Esq.

C. D. Bodenham, Esq.

Chief Manager—

Hong Kong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager—

Shanghai—KWIN CAMERON, Esq.

London Bankers—HONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of

2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

### FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.

Local—Bank DISCOUNTS.

### CREDITS granted on approved Statements, and

any description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

### DEBTS granted on London, and the chief

commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st July, 1884.

## NOTICE.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on their premises in Hong Kong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The business of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Society for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Persons depositing sums of £250 at one time will not receive a Receipt, No depositor may deposit more than £1,500 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be made on behalf of relatives or friends.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having £100 or more at their option may obtain a Receipt for the amount deposited in Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and a deposit receipt for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports by means of clean Hong Kong Postage Stamps of any value.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Depositors will be supplied gratis with a Post-Box which will be obtained with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Post-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Cover containing Post-Books, Register Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and a description of the business of the Bank will be given to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for free of postage or Registration.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of

## NOTICE.

S. WATSON AND CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.  
Appointment to His Excellency the  
GOVERNOR AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,  
GENERATED WATER MAKERS.  
SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
Orders it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Firm A. S. Watson and Co; or  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communications on Edictus matters should be  
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The  
Manager," and not to individuals by name.  
Correspondents are requested to forward their name  
and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but evidence of good  
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not  
paid for a fixed period will be discontinued until  
countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should  
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.  
After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press,  
HONGKONG, AUGUST 1ST, 1884.

AMONGST curiosities of the law may be noted  
the case of the Queen against George Saunders,  
heard at the last Criminal Sessions.  
The prisoner was indicted on a charge of  
having wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously  
set fire to the American barqueantine William  
Phillips, and, on a second count with  
attempting, by pouring a quantity of kerosine  
oil on the sails then in the hold of the ship,  
and setting fire thereto, to wilfully and mal-  
iciously set on fire the ship. The prisoner  
did not deny having poured kerosine on the  
sails and set fire to them, but he did so  
not with the intent of burning the ship, but  
of securing for himself a hearing with re-  
spect to certain wrongs he alleged he had  
been subjected to. It appeared he had al-  
ready had a hearing before the United  
States Consul, but he was dissatisfied with  
the decision then arrived at, and hence he  
took the extraordinary course of setting fire,  
not to the ship, but to the sails in the hold.  
It is important to bear in mind this dis-  
position, for it was this that led to his ac-  
quittal, it being held, apparently, that al-  
though a person may not set a ship on fire,  
he may set on fire anything contained in a  
ship. The section of the Ordinance under  
which the prisoner was indicted provides  
that "Whoever shall unlawfully and mal-  
iciously set fire to, cast away, or in anywise  
destroy any ship or vessel, whether the same  
be complete or in an unfinished state, shall  
be guilty of felony, and being convicted of  
therof shall be liable" etc. Another motion,  
under which the second count was laid, pro-  
vides that a person attempting to set fire to  
a ship as above shall likewise be guilty of  
felony. At Saunders' trial, however, the  
case of the Queen against John Child, re-  
ported in Archbold's Practice, was referred to.  
In that case the jury found that though  
the prisoner had set fire to a quantity of  
articles piled up on the stone floor of a house,  
and the house had almost certainly been  
burned down and the flames not been  
soon discovered and extinguished, the cir-  
cumstances were such that had the house  
been destroyed they could not have found  
the prisoner guilty of having feloniously,  
wilfully, and maliciously set fire to it, and  
the prisoner was consequently discharged.  
This, according to the summing up of the  
Chief Justice, was because the Legislature  
had not included the goods in a house, and  
the same omission occurs in the provision  
with regard to setting fire to a ship. In  
Saunders' case a majority of the jury were  
apparently of opinion that the prisoner in-  
tended only to burn the sails and not the  
ship, and hence he was discharged.

This state of the law is somewhat startling,  
to say the least of it, and clearly requires amend-  
ment. Perhaps the point will attract the at-  
tention of the Commission appointed to revise  
the Ordinance, presuming that the Commission  
is continuing and intends to complete  
its task. With all respect to the Chief Justice  
and Attorney-General, however, we venture  
to doubt whether the law as it stands is not  
sufficient to cover the particular case in question.  
A "ship" is defined in the dictionaries as  
"a vessel adapted to navigation, or float-  
ing on water by means of sails," from which  
it might be argued that the sails are a "ne-  
cessary part of the ship, and since the whole  
includes a part of a person setting fire to the  
sails of a ship must be held to set fire to the  
ship itself. It would hardly be possible to get  
fire to the whole of the ship at one and the  
same time, a configuration must have a  
concomitant somewhere. Would the  
hatches be held to be a part of the ship, or  
the rudder, or the bowsprit, or any of the  
parts? Any of these can be removed, and  
none are more necessary than the sails in the  
case of a vessel not provided with steam  
power. If this argument fails, another  
section might be applied. Section XXXIII,  
provides a penalty for the setting fire to the  
"with intent thereby to prejudice any owner  
or part owner of such ship or vessel, or  
of any goods on board the same." If the  
sails be not held to be a part of the ship  
they must be held to come within the mean-  
ing of the term "goods on board the same,"  
and to set fire to the goods directly must  
needs be considered as grave an offence as  
to do so indirectly by setting fire to the  
ship. But, setting aside all legal hair-split-  
ting, it appears to us that the prisoner's  
defence was quite inadequate and that he  
ought to have been found guilty under the  
indictment as laid. It would hardly be  
held a good excuse for a dynamiter to say  
that he places dynamite under a train  
merely for the purpose of attracting atten-  
tion by the noise of the explosion and not  
with any intention of wrecking the train.

Yet this seems as reasonable as for a man  
to saturate with kerosine the sails in the  
hold of a vessel, set fire to them, and then  
plaid that he did so only with the intention  
of attracting attention by the fire and not  
of burning the ship. If, however, all these  
arguments be overruled, we fail to see why  
the prisoner was not dealt with under  
Section XLII or XLII of the Ordinance, the  
first of which provides for the punishment  
of persons committing malicious injuries  
to any real or personal property whatsoever  
not before provided for exceeding the amount  
of \$25, and the second for injuries under  
that amount. Either the one or the other  
of these sections is clearly applicable. The  
legal maxim that there is no wrong without  
a remedy finds no exception in the case  
under consideration, only, unfortunately the  
remedy was not applied, and consequently a  
miscarriage of justice occurred. Whatever  
wrongs or hardships the prisoner may have  
suffered on board the ship, he could under  
circumstances be justified in resorting to  
the use of kerosine and fire, and the fact  
that he had the opportunity of laying his  
grievances before the Consul, and that the  
latter had not deemed it necessary to take  
any action thereupon, raises the presumption  
that the grievances were merely of an  
imaginary nature.

The delivery of the English mail was begun  
at 6.20 yesterday morning.

The typhoon, now passed into the Gulf of Tonqua,  
has brought with it a heavy rain, and  
Marines' attention is called to the notice on  
our front page with regard to torpedoes in the  
Canton river.

Mr. Bonfort Maguire, Private Secretary to  
His Excellency the Governor, has gone home  
on short leave.

The steamer *Dawn*, which left Manila on  
the 23rd for Hongkong, had to put back  
when she had got as far as the light in conse-  
quence of a slight accident to her machinery.—  
Concerto.

The *Times* says that the War Office has  
decided to place the Straits, Ceylon, and  
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## EXTRACTS.

A FANTASY.  
I lie in a dreamless sleep  
While shadows over me creep;  
I am shrilled with a rapture deep  
As the drifting clouds pass by.  
I hear the rattle of leaves,  
The birds in the gathered shades,  
And the wind that wearily drives  
Through the stubble, brown and dry.  
I have never thought of care;  
Forgotten the old lesson,  
Too blest for even a prayer,  
With clasped hands I lie.  
There is peace in the darkened room;  
There areilles in perfect bloom,  
Another hunting song perfumes  
Of jessamine floating by.  
No glace I backward cast;  
A seal is on the pane,  
And the future, vague and vast,  
Booked with bated breath.  
But the wind goes shuddering by;  
I hear a strong man's sigh  
And a heart-broke child's low cry;  
Is it life or is it death?

## LOCAL GIBES.

Patriotism is mere prejudice, say the advanced philanthropists; a prejudice that will melt before the light with which universal brotherhood is about to irradiate the world. This may be so; but England is not yet converted to any such self-sacrificing views. We still have an unenlightened regard for our native land. There is the simple word "England" which is spoken with pride in every corner of our islands. Quite consistently with the general feeling of patriotism, the Scotchman has a distinct pride in Scotland, the Welshman in Wales, and so forth. Coming to still more localized patriotism, we have the pride of country that finds its expression in the numerous "Gardens of England," and like phrases; the pride of valley, of town, of village, and even of farmstead. Complimentary to these local patriotism there are, unhappily, local prejudices and antipathies. If one district is proverbially fertile, it is sure to have a jaunt about the baronies of the neighbouring uplands. Every laudatory saying has at least one or more deprecatory sayings to match it, and greatest, indeed, is the number of the "local gibes" that are current within these realms.

The prejudices and antipathies between the English, the Irish, the Scotch, and the Welsh give rise to a vast number of gibes, especially in days when differences of language and manners were more marked. Wealthy husband has nestled his neighbours with numerous jests in the spirit of—

A knight of Caes, and a squire of Wales—  
A lord of the North Countess—  
A woman of Kent, with his young' ren—  
A boy thy son, thy daughter.

The Welsh were bold during the last century that a Welshman, whose house had a chimney was in a fair way of being picked for high sheriff." The Scotch were taunted with an apocryphal person who asked the Scots that left for England to give him a penny, and promised to return each a shilling if they came back. This was Johnson's criticism on the fine view in Scotland being the road to England soon forgotten on this side of Tweed. The Celts, for their part, have not been slow in returning the Saxon's gibes, often with a thumping interest, and John Bull has been sufficiently flagellated for his stupidity and coarseness in Welsh, in Breve, and in Gallo.

Most of the counties have had uncomplimentary epithets fastened upon them by their neighbours. There is "Silly Suffolk," for instance; "Norfolk, man's wife," and Middlesex is credited with a still worse reputation, in the ensuing saw:

"Derbyshire, Derbyshire, Derbyshire for tin,  
Derbyshire, Derbyshire, Derbyshire for sin,  
Derbyshire has a shubot to itself, which is half complot and half insult—

"Derbyshire, local Derbyshire born,  
West in his head and strong in the arm."

"Devonshire dawlers" is not without its sting for the unmerciful folk whose land is rich, and whose agriculture is somewhat slovenly. "Gloucester moonshiners" has, of course, reference to the old tale of the villagers trying to take the reflection of the noon from the river, and Wiltshire is sometimes dishonoured with the same title. "Exey calves," "Kemish hogs," and "Hampshire hogs" are terms still in use. In Elizabeth's time the former county had an even less desirable renown—

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